REGISTRATION OF CROP CULTIVARS

cover an area after sprigging. Seville has a wide leaf blade and a short leaf length, but these characteristics are not reflected in greatly reduced clipping yields, since it is a very dense, rapidly growing cultivar.

Seville consistently ranks as one of the darkest green warm season turfgrasses. It is very responsive to N application, does not show the effects of iron chlorosis, and has good growth and color even at low fertility levels.

Seville produces only a medium level of the unnecessary flowering spikes and has a good gray leaf spot [incited by Piricularia grisea (Che. Sace.)] resistance. Its winter hardiness allows it to perform well in Florida and southern Texas. Seville has shown stronger levels of tolerance to chinch bug (Blissus spp.) than other St. Augustine grasses in tests that were not treated with insecticides.

Seville, well suited for quality lawns and parks in regions where St. Augustine is adapted, should be used only in monocultures; contamination with common types of St. Augustine grass and other warm season grasses should be avoided.

Vegetative propagation of Seville is limited to two generations of increase from breeder sod; one each of foundation and commercial sod. Breeder sod is maintained by O. M. Scott and Sons. Plant Patent 4097 has been issued for Seville.

REGISTRATION OF FRANKLIN SOYBEAN

R. L. Bernard and J. G. Shannon

'FRANKLIN' soybean [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] originated as an F\textsubscript{3} line selected from the cross of L12 × 'Custer.' L12 is a backcross-developed isoline of 'Clark 63' with genes \( l \) and \( r \) for yellow hilum color transferred. Since neither \( l \) nor \( r \) occurs in Franklin, its parentage is equivalent to Clark 63 × Custer. It was cooperatively developed by the Illinois and Missouri Agric. Exp. Stns. and AR-SEA-USDA. Crossing and agronomic selection were conducted in Illinois, and screening for soybean cyst nematode (SCN, Heterodera glycines Ichinohe) resistance was conducted in the greenhouse at Portageville, Missouri, before its release, Franklin was identified as L71L-436. It is classified as mid-group IV in maturity and was tested in cooperative tests in Illinois and Missouri in 1974, in Uniform Test IVS in 15 states in 1975 and 1977, and in cooperative tests in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri in 1976 and 1977.

Franklin has purple flowers, erect gray pubescence, brown pods, yellow seedcoats, and imperfect black hilum. It is resistant to races 1 and 3 of SCN, races 1 and 2 of the phytophthora-rot-inciting organism [Phytophthora megasperma (Drechs.) var. sojae Hildebrand] and bacterial pustule [Xanthomonas phaseoli (E. F. Smith) Dowson var. sojae (Hedges) Starr and Burkholder].

Franklin has yielded better than Custer, 'Kent,' and 'Cutler 71' in SCN race 3-infested soils. In tests where SCN has not been a problem, yield of Franklin has been better than that of Custer, but about 10% less than those of Cutler 71 and Kent. Franklin matures 2 days earlier than Custer, is 5 cm shorter in mature plant height, lodges less, and averages 1% higher in protein content of seeds. In field tests where Custer has shown hopperburn symptoms caused by feeding by potato leafhopper [Empoasca fabae (Harris)] we did not observe hopperburn on Franklin. This is presumably because of the erect pubescence of Franklin, which contrasts with the semi-appressed pubescence of Custer.

REFERENCES


REGISTRATION OF TRACY-M SOYBEAN

E. E. Hartwig, W. L. Barrentine, and C. J. Edwards

'TRACY-M' soybeans [Glycine max (L.) Merr.] originated as an F\textsubscript{3} line selected from the variety 'Tracy,' Reg. No. 105 (2). Tracy-M differs from the parent variety in that it is tolerant to the herbicide metribuzin [4-amino-6-tert-butyl-3-(methylthio)pyrimidine]. Tracy is more susceptible to this herbicide than most commercially grown soybean varieties. Before release, Tracy was identified as Tracy-1023. It is classified as Group IV and is adapted to the area where Tracy is now being grown.

A greenhouse technique (1) was utilized for soilings for metribuzin tolerance, after field observations had led us to conclude that a small percentage of Tracy plants might be herbicide-tolerant.

Surviving seedlings were transplanted and planted in the field for checking tolerance to metribuzin. Progeny were grown in the field for checking tolerance to metribuzin.

Tracy has several distinctive characteristics. Tracy is susceptible to nine races of the phytophthora rot inciting organism Phytophthora megasperma Drechs. var. sojae Hildebrand. Tracy-M has lower oil content than other commonly grown varieties; metribuzin tolerance is similar to that for 'Lee 74' or 'Cutler 71.'

Seed was distributed in 1979 for increase in Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The Mississippi Agric. and Forestry Exp. Stn. is responsible for maintenance of breeder stock. Registration on Tracy-M was published in MAFES Research Note 1603.

REGISTRATION OF ARBON SOYBEAN

D. W. Sunderman, M. M. Stearns, and J. A. Hoffmann

'ARBON,' a hard red winter wheat, (Triticum aestivum L. var. sojensis (Hedges) Starr and Burkholder) identified as Tracy-1023, was developed cooperatively by the Delta Branch of the USDA Forest Exp. Station, Stoneville, MS 38776; and MAFES, Stoneville, MS, and agronomist, AR-SEA-USDA, Stoneville, MS.